

## ARMENIA CLEARS THE BOARD

Armenia was the main star of the Tournament of Soviet Nations table tennis contest which was held after a 20-year break. They prevailed both in the team and individual competitions.

The Russian Federation came second and Moscow third.

On the final day 18-year-old Jolanta Danileviciute, of Lithuania, beat Narine Antonyan, of Armenia, 3-2, to win the women's title, and 25-year-old Muscovite Valery Shevchenko beat Bagrat Burnazyan, of Armenia, 3-1, in the men's event.

Leningrader Yuri Volchikov and Ivan Minkavich, of Byelorussia, were the top male pair; Valentina Popova, of Azerbaijan, and Antonyan, the top women's pair, while Piya Bulelova, of Moscow, and Igor Solovov, from Estonia, won the mixed pairs.

## LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON



Alexei Khaplanov.

21-year-old Moscow Physical Training Institute student Alexei Khaplanov won the pentathlon event at the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations.

Khaplanov is not a new name to this sport. Once Oleg Khaplanov was also a pentathlete. Now he is a coach, and his son has followed in his footsteps successfully—with his father's help.

While Khaplanov Sr. failed to become a champion, this was the second such big win for his son—in 1960 he won the world junior title.

Khaplanov Jr. put in ten years of painstaking work to win the Tournament title, a most prized win as he joined twice Olympic winner Anatoly Starostin, who has just moved to Moscow, and seasoned Vasily Nefedov to win the team title for Moscow.

Together with Starostin Khaplanov will perhaps enter the world championship at Werderhof, West Germany. Last year the USSR regained the team title and now it's time for the individual one.

Viktor BABIKIN

## A surprise of the first stage

The first stage of the national soccer championship has been won by Zalgiris, with only two defeats from 17 games and the least conceded goals—10. Comments: Eduard Strelasov, Merited Master of Sport:

I think nothing of the kind happened in the history of Soviet football—a top league debutant is at the top of the tables after the first stage, which is quite unique.

Vilnius Zalgiris surprised not just the fans but specialists, too. At one time the team already played in the top division, and still I consider them debutants for their players are for the first time testing their skills and character facing well-established authoritative rivals in the top division, but were unflinched and played confidently in many games, what with their accurate defense, good teamwork, and precision passing enabling them



By drubbing Moscow Dynamo 4-0, Chernomoretz have outstripped first stage winners Zalgiris and Pskhikar by one point, totalling 24 points.

Photo by Yuri Tuor

swiftly switching from defence to attack.

In assessing the performance of the players from the Lithuanian capital many singled out their fine organization of the

game enabling them to capitalize maximally on their capabilities, and one can not but agree with it. However, without improvisation no team could have done so well, and this ability is common to Zalgiris, too.



## Soviet college students sew up win



The sweet taste of victory at Edmonton, 1,000 m cycling sprint winner Erikka Salumäe, of the USSR, flanked by silver medalist Isabelle Nicoloso, of France, and third-placed Nedzheba Ribardina, of the USSR.

Photo UPI-TASS

The USSR won the World Student Games at Edmonton, which wind up on July 11.

While four days to go after the gymnastics and swimming competition was over the USSR polled 44 gold medals, 19 silvers

and 16 bronzes. At the Bucharest event two years ago they totalled 38, 37 and 35 respectively.

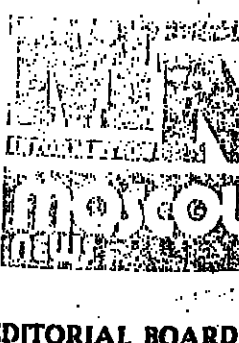
The USSR first entered the games in 1957, and have scored 11 wins to date.

## TOP MARKS FOR WORLD CHAMPION

World rhythmic exercises champion Anelia Ralenkova of Bulgaria thrice scored top ten marks on the last day of the Star Tournament in Varna, ad-

ding to her all-round winning total of 39.50 points the hoop, ball (each 19.90) and ribbon (19.95) titles.

Vladimir McMillan



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## MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL



Nearly a hundred films have been viewed by the juries for features, shorts and films for children.

Meetings have been arranged as part of the festival between representatives of foreign film firms, film directors and producers with representatives of V/O Sovinform. During the talks with President of the American Company Exchange International, Gerald J. Rappoport, and his Vice-President John Kaplan, a discussion centered on possible participation by Sovinform, in the form of back-up services, on the project, "Children's Crusade", by Francis Coppola and the possibility of co-production under the project "Capitole of the Earth" directed by D. Berry. Also discussed was American participation in the production of a 20-part documentary serial, "20th Century", under the guidance of Lar Kuzidzhanyan, L. Schiller, representing another American company, Lawrence Schiller Production, produced that Soviet consultants and actors might take part in the filming of a four-part production "Peter the Great".

Turkish film makers have suggested that a joint Soviet-Turkish film be made, based on Chingiz Aitmatov's novel, "A Skewbald Dog Running Along the Sea".



Festival guests at Mosfilm studio drinking tea from a Russian samovar after inspecting the studio pavilion.

Photo by Boris Kuznetsov

and a documentary about the forthcoming Winter Olympics.

An extensive cultural programme was arranged by the festival organizers for guests and participants of the festival. The film makers attended meetings with workers at Moscow plants; visited a Young Pioneer camp and a Fashion House. They were also taken to the Stella Township where romantics live and train, and to Mosfilm, the largest studios in the country.

For an interview with Stanley Kramer see page 8.



In the photo: Samantha Smith during a boat trip at the Artek Pioneer Camp.

## Samantha Smith: 'I would have destroyed all the bombs'

If I were a magician, I would have destroyed all the bombs, says Samantha Smith. I am not alone in thinking this. All my new friends whom I have met at Artek agree with me.

Samantha Smith has spent three days among young Soviet people of her own age in the Pioneer Camp on the Black Sea coast. She swam, went on boat trips, and visited the sights at Yalta and Gruzul.

Her notebook is filled to overflowing with addresses of schoolchildren from all parts of

the Soviet Union who were taking their holiday at Artek at the time. They all know that Samantha wants to be a hairdresser or a vet when she grows up. After their stay at Artek, Samantha and her parents went on to Leningrad.

I was particularly moved by the diary of Tanya, a girl of about my age, who died during the next siege, said Samantha after visiting the Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery in Leningrad. War is horrible and it is important to preserve peace on earth.

## USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The USSR Council of Ministers has reviewed the results of the implementation of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, and the State Budget of the USSR for the First Half Year of 1983.

The plan for sales of industrial products for the first six months was fulfilled by 102 per cent; the industrial production increment compared with the respective period of last year is 4.1 per cent, as against 3.2 per cent of the year-round plan. Labour productivity in industry rose by 3.3 per cent.

As against the same period last year purchases of cattle and poultry went up by eight per cent, milk by 13 and eggs by four per cent.

The average monthly earnings of office and factory workers in the first six months of the year, as compared with the respective period last year, rose by 22 per cent. Houses with a total floor space of 20,400,000 sq m, as well as many new schools, hospitals, pre-school establishments for children, and other cultural and everyday facilities, were built with State funds.

The USSR State Budget for the first six months of 1983 was implemented in revenues by 102.7 per cent.

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the results of the talks between a Soviet Communist Party delegation, led by Yuri Andropov, and a French Communist Party delegation, led by Georges Marchais.

The Politbureau approved the joint statement issued by the delegations and stressed the major importance of the talks and of the document for the further development of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, the growing unity in their approach to the most crucial issues of the current world situation: the drive for peace and détente, and for curbing the arms race. The concurrence of views between the two parties as to the fact that the interests of the Soviet and French peoples as well as the cause of peace and security in Europe and world wide require agreement, friendship and co-operation between the USSR and France and their peoples, was noted with satisfaction.

Additional measures were considered to extend the rights of production associations (enterprises) in industry in planning and production and to raise their responsibility for their performance. Such measures are aimed at further perfecting and consolidating the centralized running of the economy in conjunction with the development of democratic

principles in management of the economy; the greater role to be given to work collectives in running their plants, enterprises and associations; and with the wide-scale introduction of self-financing practices.

In view of the increasing number of atomic power stations being built and used in this country, the Politbureau approved proposals by the USSR Council of Ministers for extra measures to improve reliability and safety standards at these stations, as well as the need to set up a USSR state committee to supervise labour safety in nuclear power generating industry.

The Politbureau heard a report by the Committee for Party Control at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Committee for Public Control on crude breaches of state discipline by heads of some ministries, departments and the organizations answerable to them in the design, construction and maintenance of industrial, social and everyday facilities in the town of Volgogradsk.

A report was also heard on a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with a Lebanese Communist Party delegation led by George Hawi and several other issues relating to domestic and foreign policy were considered.

## Subbotnik proceeds: HOW THEY WILL BE SPENT

The USSR Council of Ministers has passed a resolution, "On the use of proceeds from the Communist Subbotnik of December 18, 1982, marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR". The proceeds will be distributed in the following fashion: 104.9 million roubles will go towards the construction of hospitals; 48.8 million roubles—towards the construction in 1984-86 of general education schools; 37.99 million roubles—towards the construction in 1984-85 of children's pre-school facilities.

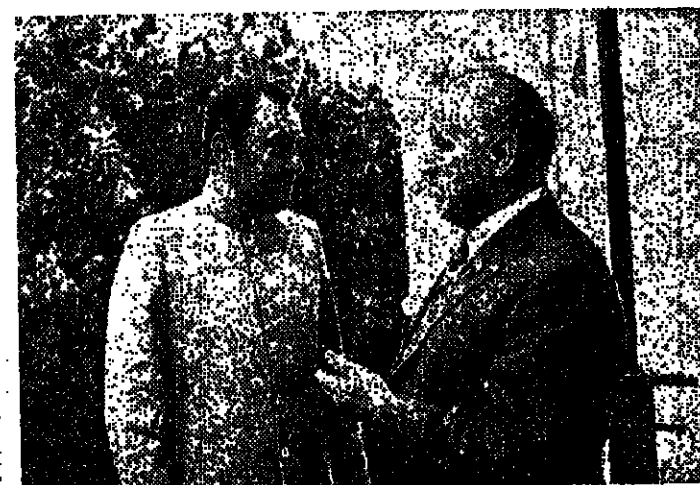
(Continued on page 2)

## Rajiv GANDHI: PRESERVING PEACE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING

My visit to the USSR and the talks I had with its statesmen have confirmed that the Soviet Union is genuinely seeking the preservation of peace and that it is doing all it can to rid the world of nuclear war with its unpredictable consequences. This was said by Rajiv Gandhi, Secretary General of the Indian National Congress (I) party and Indian MP, during his visit to this country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

India and the Soviet Union have always been together in the struggle against the war-mongers throughout the world, Gandhi stressed. Today, when India, following the 7th Summit of the Non Aligned Countries, has assumed the helm of this movement, we are coming out with renewed vigour in favour of a removal of this threat, which hangs over mankind. Peace is the main condition for the implementation of the immense task facing the people in the developing countries, such as the achievement

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Rajiv Gandhi during his talks in Moscow with Nikolai Gaidar, Minister of the USSR, President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society.

(Continued on page 2)

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## 130 million dollars for 'binary death'

Washington, bowing to persistent pressure from the administration, the US Senate endorsed by a margin of one vote the appropriation of 130 million dollars in the 1984 fiscal year to finance the production of binary nerve gas ammunition, a new barbaric variety of mass annihilation weapon.

The plans to manufacture binary weapons are just one component of the Reagan administration's large-scale programme of preparations for chemical and germ warfare, which will devour some ten billion dollars in the next five years alone.

Rejected in the course of the debate was an amendment by Senator David Pryor (Democrat, Arkansas) who demanded that outlays for increasing the stock

of chemical weapons be withdrawn from the Pentagon's budget, arguing that the United States already had huge arsenals of chemical warfare agents.

Even today the Pentagon has 150,000 tonnes of such weapons, including three million shells, mines, and bombs, stuffed with deadly chemical substances which are stored at ten bases in the United States as well as at the Johnston Atoll, in the Pacific, and at US military bases in West Germany.

In Washington they do not make any bones about admitting that it is planned to use binary as well as other types of chemical weapon first and foremost in populated Western Europe, which places the lives of millions of Europeans in jeopardy.

## UNDISGUISED INTERFERENCE

Warsaw. A press spokesman for the government of the Polish People's Republic has resolutely condemned the incessant Reagan administration's attempts to interfere in his country's domestic affairs.

He said that even in its most difficult period Poland has not made any of the political concessions put forward by the Reagan administration as essential for cancelling the so-called "economic sanctions" against it. Now that the Polish economy is starting to achieve positive results, he said, thanks to the fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union and the other social-

ist countries, Poland will never even consider making any concessions at all. Reagan's demands not only constitute an interference into our internal affairs, but they also hurt our national dignity.

As a result of the USA's discriminatory measures, Poland has suffered losses to the tune of several thousand million dollars, the spokesman continued. When the time comes Poland will present the United States with an account of the losses inflicted on it as a result of the USA's unilateral renunciation of its commitments and will demand restitution of the damage.

## STATE OF SIEGE IN SANTIAGO

Mexico. Pinochet's military fascist regime in Chile is stepping up its repression and terror in order to break the working people and students' struggle against the anti-popular policies, practised by the dictatorship.

It is reported from Santiago that the Pinochet secret services and armed units used tear-gas and baton charges to break up strikes, rallies and demonstrations on the Day of National Protest. A curfew was intro-

duced in the Santiago and Concepcion provinces where 40 per cent of the population live, and military patrols now occupying key positions in towns and major residential areas, have orders to shoot anyone seen in the streets after 8 p.m. A 17-year-old youth was killed in this way in Santiago. Sweeping round-ups and arrests continue in the working class areas of the capital which are virtually under a state of siege.



The Pied Piper of Washington.

Drawing by N. Malov

## West Germany: No to nuclear missiles

Bonn. The task of all peace forces in West Germany is to prevent the implementation of the United States and NATO plans to deploy new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and to curb the arms race. This is stated in Peace Manifesto-83 which has been signed by 27 prominent West German peace champions including political and public figures, scientists, writers, and representatives of the clergy. Among them are G. Baasian, W. Born, E. Eppler, G. Grass, and A. Machterbeiner.

Meantime a public campaign in support of a nationwide referendum on an urgent problem facing the country — whether or not American Pershing-2s and cruise missiles should be deployed on West German soil,

is gathering momentum. This was declared at a press conference given here by the leaders of the coordination committee of organizations taking part in the mass peace movement. Most West Germans, as can be seen from the public opinion polls, are against the siting of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in both West Germany and the rest of Western Europe, said J. Leinen, leader of the coordination committee addressing the press conference. Therefore, the peace champions in West Germany are demanding a nationwide referendum in November on this problem in keeping with the constitution, which is of vital importance for the entire country.

## WASHINGTON BEHIND CAMPAIGN OF LIES

Rome. The bellyhoo states in the West over the alleged complicity of Bulgaria and socialist countries in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, by the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca, has been inspired by Washington. This is confirmed by photostatic copies of the secret documents, obtained by the Italian magazine "Pace e guerra". Drawn up by the Italian Ambassador to Italy, Marcello Rabb, they talk about the need for a regular campaign to brainwash the public in the West, making use of the allegations concerning the attempt on the life of the Pope to discredit the socialist countries.

According to the Italian newspaper, the first document dated August 1982, speaks directly about the organization of a campaign in Italy in order to convince public opinion the Bulgaria was immediately involved in the terrorist act. The campaign, the document stresses is quite feasible and holds promises in view of the prejudices among the Italian Catholics and the help which Agca himself, the Italian secret services, government officials, and military and political leaders are ready to give. Bulgaria will be implicated, and this will be a step towards discrediting the Soviet Union, it is stated in the document.

The second document, of December 1982, speaks about the "success" of the operation aimed at proving Bulgarian complicity in attempt on the Pope, and notes that cooperation had been received from certain Italian politicians.

## Soviet-Palestinian talks

(Continued from page 1)

forced to sign a defeatist agreement with the Israelis at the point, an agreement enshrining on Lebanese sovereignty and on the independence of the Lebanese state and thus creating a threat to the security of neighbouring Arab states.

The implementation of the inequitable agreement would be further encouragement for the aggressor.

The Soviet Union and the PLO reject Washington's plan aimed at preventing the realization of legitimate national rights for the Palestinians, at blocking the road to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and at denying the Palestine Liberation Organization its right to take part in the solution of the Middle East problem.

The two sides declared that an international conference should be held on the Middle East issue. The work of such a conference could be based on the principles for a Middle East settlement, approved by the Arab summit at Fez, and on the constructive Soviet proposal for the achievement of a lasting and just peace in this part of the world.

## Rajiv GANDHI: preserving peace is the most important thing

(Continued from page 1)

of economic and cultural progress.

Rajiv Gandhi praised Indian-Soviet cooperation in industry, science, and the arts. Over the years of its independence, India has reached a level in its economic development which allows it to work together with the Soviet Union in cooperation with third countries, he stressed.

Apart from Moscow, the Indian guest visited the Novorossiysk nuclear station, and went to Siberia where he visited Lake Baikal.

While a ceremony was held in the American city of Groton, Connecticut to commission a new nuclear submarine, "Florida" (Jell), a demonstration of protest was held outside the shipyard where the sub was built. They demanded that the Reagan administration stop building up the nuclear arsenal.

In the photo (right): police arrested a hundred or so demonstrators in front of the shipyard.



## Condemnation of the racist alliance

Vienne was the venue of the international conference of opponents to the racist alliance between the Republic of South Africa and Israel. It has been convened at the initiative of the United Nations' Special Committee Against Apartheid, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee (AASPO), the World Peace Council, and the Organization of African Trade-Union Unity. Other participants of the meetings include representatives from the South West Africa People's Organization, the African National Congress of South Africa, and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Analysing the political, economic, and military links between Pretoria and Tel Aviv, the delegates attending the conference expressed their alarm at this alliance. The alliance is being spearheaded against the national liberation movements in Africa and the Middle East, and relies on active support from the United States and its NATO allies. They have devised a programme of action to expose the reactionary role played by this alliance, whose aim is to destabilize the political situation in the Middle East and in the south of Africa.

Addressing the conference, President Romesh Chandra of the World Peace Council emphasized that the alliance between Israel and the Republic of South Africa is based on an ideological community of racist aims shared between apartheid and Zionism, as well as active military cooperation between these two countries.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Trade between the United States and China fell 25 per cent in the first five months of this year to 1.71 billion dollars, as against 2.27 billion dollars for the same period of 1982, Reuters reports. Overall Sino-US trade totalled 1.3 billion dollars last year, a 5.2 per cent fall on 1981.

By the tenth anniversary of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia, to be celebrated in September 1984, the military will have been wiped out in Addis Ababa. This was stated here by Shimeles Adugna, member of the central committee of the commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia. About 400,000 adults in Addis Ababa have learnt how to read and write in the years of people's power. Another 40,000 citizens are now attending literacy courses.

The final document, issued at the 9th session of the World Food Council in New York, stressed that peace and disarmament, as well as the West's refusal to use foodstuffs as a tool of political pressure, are imperative for improving the economic outlook of developing nations.

## PROFILES

The trial has resumed in Vienna of journalist F. Klar who back in 1981 contributed an article entitled, "A Burgomaster murderer", to a brochure published by the Austrian Resistance fighters. In his article Klar cited facts pointing to the criminal past of one P. Hausberger, burgomaster of the town of Mayrhofen, in Tyrol. The war criminal is now acting as plaintiff.

## AMERICAN DIKTAT

Tokyo. American diktat and crude interference in Japan's internal affairs is how local observers describe a bill passed by the US Senate Armed Services Committee obligating the Pentagon to keep an eye on the formulation of Japan's military budget. Under this unprecedented bill now submitted for Senate approval, Asahi Shimbun points out, the US Defense Department has to regularly report to the Washington lawmakers on Japan's moves in the military field, as to what arms it should buy and what her military budget should be.

Acting on these reports, the US Senate will decide whether Japan's "military effort" is in line with Pentagon plans and, should the Senators deem such "effort inadequate", appropriate pressure will be brought to bear on Japan.

## Science and technology

which are prone to explosions and fires. French engineers have built a kit for schoolchildren who want to become specialists in pneumatics. The kit includes an electric motor, a piston-type pump, reservoirs for compressed air, hoses and valves. It can be used to assemble several types of pneumatic regulators, and robot-type devices. However, not many children were able to try out the device, because, as soon as it went on sale, it was bought out by various industrial plant design bureaus. Apparently it is invaluable as a modelling device.

Such spectacles can also be used at steel mills and machine-building plants to prevent eye injuries. The lenses are made of polycarbonate, a new lightweight and long-lasting plastic.

## THIEVES BEWARE!

The most up-to-date electronic devices are used to ward off uninvited visitors to banks, museums and jewellery stores. However, such instruments tend to be both intricate and capricious in operation. Engineers at the Czechoslovak factory in designing and manufacturing an inexpensive but reliable device consisting of two permanent magnets, smaller than a watch-box in size, coupled with a sensor. It is enough to shift one of them by as little as one millimetre for the current in the circuit to change, in magnitude, and this immediately sets off a warning horn, while a red pilot lamp goes on in the control panel.

## A TOY FOR ENGINEERS

Despite the tremendous growth in electronics, industry will not be giving up pneumatic regulators, especially in shops

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## PROVOCATIVE MANOEUVRES IN THE OFFING

The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper writes that the Washington decision to hold the Bright Star-83 games is clear proof that while paying lip service to peace settlement in the Middle East, the USA in fact is only bent on securing its own interests and those of its "strategic partner", Israel. Using the played-out propaganda tales of the need to prepare "repelling Soviet aggression", Washington is actually collaborating with Tel Aviv on plans of direct military intervention in the Middle East, allegedly to protect its notorious "vital interests". Israel bound to the USA by a "strategic cooperation" agreement, could easily be regarded as a secret though fully-fledged participant of the forthcoming rehearsal of the American invasion, since the Zionist leaders have repeatedly confirmed their readiness that American weapons be placed on their territory, the paper points out.

That the United States is bent on holding the games at such a critical moment for the Middle Eastern peoples, underscores the anti-Arab drift of American policy, the paper concludes.

## THE WATERGATE PHENOMENON

Commenting on the scandal which has flared up in Washington over the theft by members of the Republican party of Democratic party documents relating to preparations for a Carter-Reagan TV debate, observer Vitaly Kobaysh writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA as follows:

Being absorbed in the scandal which is being fanned up out of purely commercial considerations by the mass media always on the lookout for sensation, the American public seems to be ignoring certain other Watergates which are more dangerous for the United States.

An example of the latter, for instance, is what is being done by the Reagan administration in Central America. This is not merely a problem of the presence of American advisers in El Salvador. If we call a spade a spade, the United States is carrying out armed intervention against a people who have suffered too much and who have been tormented for too long. As regards Nicaragua, matters have gone even further.

Watergate is more than a raid by the Nixon people on rival party headquarters, or the theft of Democratic working papers by Reagan people. Watergate is a phenomenon, which crystallizes the method and policies, consisting of permissiveness, violence, and robbery, which are peculiar to the United States.

## MASS-PRODUCED SLANDER

Commenting on the fact that the US Congress has set aside an extra 21,000,000 dollars this year for the sabotage CIA radio stations, Radio Liberty and Free Europe, PRAVDA writes:

Why is it precisely at this moment that the CIA stations have been given a solid hunk of the budget pie, at a time when the United States is passing successive laws cutting Federal aid programmes for the needy? The answer is — to carry on sabotage against the USSR, the other socialist countries as well as the socialism-oriented nations, as part of the so-called Democracy Project formulated in line with President Reagan's "crusade" against communism. However hard Department of State officials seek to deny that the CIA is to play the main part in this crusade, the expenditure of millions of more dollars, on the above radio stations which broadcast CIA-invented slander makes all such "denials" totally worthless, the paper points out.

## GROWING EXPLOITATION

Despite a number of recommendations passed by UN General Assembly sessions on the North-South problem, the Western powers continue to sabotage these recommendations in every way and, taking cover behind their hypocritical cant about aid to the developing countries, continue their neo-colonialist exploitation of former colonies and dependents. This policy, IZVESTIA writes, convinces the developing countries that they should rely mainly on their own forces and potentialities and maintain trade and economic contacts with all states under proper control and exclusively in the national interest. They are becoming ever more insistent about the need to substitute the South-South problem for the North-South one and that regional economic organizations be set up to tackle it.

The West is trying to modernize methods of exploiting the developing countries. Until recently they relied mostly on transcontinental monopolies and private capital investments today the monopolists' attack on the developing countries is backed by the imperialist armed forces. Although the USA and their allies make no secret of the fact that the ultimate target of their military activities is the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, these activities are simultaneously aimed at perpetuating conditions for the harsh exploitation of developing countries and for turning them into a rear for military ventures now in the making.

## OF INTEREST

## Who discovered America?

The credit for the discovery of America belongs to Irish seamen who reached the American shores in the 6th century, and not to Christopher Columbus. This is the conclusion reached by a group of archaeologists and linguists who have made a study of cliff drawings in the state of West-Virginia. According to "San Francisco Examiner" it was previously believed that these drawings had been done by Indians. It has now

been established that the inscriptions accompanying them are in old Irish. According to the newspaper, archives in Dublin contain information about two voyages made by Irish navigators who discovered the vast continent on the other side of the Atlantic eight hundred years before Columbus.

## Detector of lie for all events

Having started to mass-produce a pocket lie detector, a West German firm placed great hopes on its advertisement, in many newspapers. The adverti-

## All in one hat

Citizens of the West German town of Karlsruhe were stunned to see a picturesque group of young people who wore one hat between them. This huge hat had been knitted by 16 girls and 14 young men.

## VIEWPOINT

Igor SINITSYN

## THE WAY TO SOLVE GLOBAL PROBLEMS

In recent years, politicians, scientists, and various international organizations have increasingly focussed on the so-called global problems, with even a special science, globalitics, coming into existence. The global attitude to problems of humankind is essentially a novel type of thinking.

The primarily global problem now facing mankind is one of averting nuclear war. We aim not just to stave off war, Yuri Andropov told the June Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, we are seeking a radical improvement of international relations and consolidation of development of all positive processes in this area. We will press for respect for the sovereign rights of countries and peoples, and strict compliance with the principles of international law which imperialism is increasingly taking pains to flout and trample down.

An end to the arms race would help channel the resources thus released to fight hunger and promote health care in the developing nations, preserve the environment, harness new sources of energy, and develop the resources of the World Ocean. Working precisely from this assumption, the Soviet Union has always striven to show that an end to the arms race is imperative not just as a political condition for a positive and timely settlement of global problems, but as the economic necessity of all nations. This position is also shared by other countries of real socialism. A reflection of this viewpoint was a recent proposal by the socialist community nations to the NATO states not to raise, from January 1, 1984, military budgets and to proceed with their mutual and balanced reductions so as to use

the sources thus released to advance socio-economic development, and to set apart a portion of them to benefit the developing nations.

Regrettably, the coordinated policy of the Western powers, particularly the seven most developed capitalist nations, runs a foul of the solution to the global problems facing mankind. For example, the people and power in the USA and some of its allies are reluctant to break down the barriers they have thrown up in their trade with the East, or to eliminate unfair practices in their economic relations with developing countries. Moreover, in recent years they have increasingly hindered world trade, and scientific, technological, and economic exchange. They are unwilling to implement the already formulated long-term international cooperation projects, to al-

leviate the structural crisis of the world economy and contribute to the solution of the escalating global problems. More specifically, the West has most stubbornly refused to hold a European meeting on energy problems as part of the Helsinki process. The USA has pointedly refused to ratify the Law of the Sea and is trying to block demands by the developing countries for a global restructuring of international economic relations. The unsatisfactory results of a recent UNCTAD conference in Belgrade is fresh evidence of that.

Life itself and the advance of the scientific and technological revolution require the fruitful cooperation of all nations to solve the constructive and peaceful goals of each people and all humankind. Peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems and world detente alone could create conditions whereby the negative environmental processes resulting from modern civilization could be overcome, notwithstanding a wide range of economic, social, and scientific and technological barriers. Progress is possible only through all-round cooperation involving equal participation of the basic grandiose projects. The condition for that is the goodwill of all. There is no lack of it in the socialist countries, so the West should follow suit.

The End of the World



## Round the Soviet Union

A NUMBER OF TANKERS, EACH WITH A CAPACITY OF 30,000 TONNES, WILL BE ADDED TO THE SOVIET MERCHANT MARINE. The flagship, "Dmitry Medvedev", has already left on its maiden voyage. These tankers have double hulls which help reduce considerably contamination of the sea from oil.

THE FIRST YAK-40 JET AIRLINER HAS LANDED AT THE NEW AIRPORT AT SHAKHRI-SABZ, ONE OF THE MOST ANCIENT CITIES IN CENTRAL ASIA. Up to now, there were only rail and bus links connecting Shakhri-sabz to the cities of Samarkand, Kashgar and the Uzbek capital of Tashkent. Over the past few years, the numerous monuments of Oriental history and architecture in the town have been attracting growing numbers of Soviet and foreign visitors. The new airport will be a valuable addition to Shakhri-sabz's tourist facilities.

A DEPOSIT OF WHITE-PINK MARBLE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR THE CITY OF CHIATURA, GEORGIA. The first quarry, soon to start work, contains 600,000 tonnes of stone, its purity, lustre and transparency approaching that of world-wide famous Carrara.

AN UNUSUAL HARVESTING OF ALGAE HAS STARTED NEAR THE SOLOVYETSKIE ISLANDS IN THE WHITE SEA (NORTH OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE USSR). Substances extracted from the weeds at the Arkhangelsk integrated plant will be used in the textile, perfume and food industries.

ALTHOUGH TRAKTOR-NAYA STREET IN LENINGRAD CONTAINS ORDINARY THREE- AND FOUR-STORY HOUSES, IT HAS BEEN DECLARED A HISTORICAL SITE. This modest street marked the beginning of a new, socialist building work in the city. Sixteen houses were built there for workers between 1915-27. The street was named after the first Soviet tractor produced by Leningrad engineering workers. Leningraders now receive 50,000 tractors every year.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## SPACE FLIGHTS CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOVIET ECONOMY

It has been estimated that in one year Soviet space meteorology saves this country one thousand million roubles a year thanks to the timely warnings about possible frosts in the weather, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

Forecasting weather is not the only occupation for which Soviet space exploration is used. Orbital satellites and spaceships (and most of the work done by the "Salyut" stations, "Meteor" and "Kosmos") also help prospectors, cartographers, seamen, and farmers. The types of land available and their fertility can be more accurately evaluated; sheep move from pasture to pasture according to space forecasts thus benefiting meat and wool production. In the present five-year plan, ending in 1985, earth probes from outer space are resorted to more often. According to initial estimates, between 500 and 600 million roubles a year have been saved in agriculture, forestry, geology, prospecting, monitoring of the environment, oceanography, evaluation of the marine resources, geography, and cartography as a result of information obtained from outer space.

Today, space programmes are influencing more other branches of the national economy. On board the Salyut station, alloys of lead and zinc, and lead and aluminium have been obtained. The next in line is the production of revolutionary new materials and specialised satellites in outer space.

A leading Soviet space designer, A. Ivanov, believes that it is time a satellite was designed that will convert solar energy into electricity and transmit it back to Earth. One orbital electric power station is estimated at between five to ten thousand megawatts.

## TIMIRYAZEV AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY

This is a very happy day in my life, said Girja Sharma, from India, upon graduating from the agrochemical department of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy with a master's degree and a top honours diploma. I hate to leave Moscow and my many good friends, but I hope to come back as I have been recommended for enrolment at post-graduate courses, she continued.

White Sharma is the first Indian woman student to graduate from the Academy. 22 post-graduate students and one probationer from India have completed their studies there.

The first enrolment of foreign students at the Academy was over 30 years ago, and since then over 2,500 foreigners received a higher agricultural education there and 920 got PhD and doctor's degrees. Many of its graduates are now noted scientists and heads of colleges and research establishments in their respective countries.

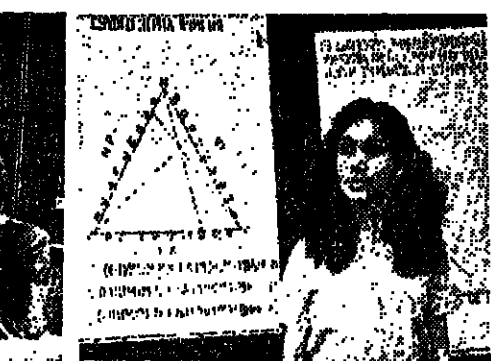


Alghen students attend a laboratory class. Girja Sharma defends her diploma.



For instance, Manuel Andre is Vice-President of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, Hong Chao Dao-Vietnamese Deputy Minister, Sen Harshim—head of a Senegalese regional agriculture department, and one of the first Indian post-graduate students, Bai Ram Sharma, is now in charge of a section of the Indian Agriculture Research Institute, in Rusa.

At present there are 300 students and 130 post-graduate students and probationers from 63 countries studying at the Academy. Founded way back in 1865, the Academy is the principal institution of higher education in agriculture in this country. Its five faculties—agronomy, fruit and vegetable, agrochemistry, soil science, zoology and veterinary—train over 4,000 experts for agriculture, research institutes and experimental stations. It has two branches in Smolensk and Yaroslavl.



## THE FIRST LIGHTER CARRIER

This country's first lighter carrier, "Alexei Kosygin", is soon to set off on its maiden voyage. It was built in the Kher-son shipyards.

The vessel is 32 m wide and 260 m long. It can carry 60 lighters each with a capacity of 370 tonnes. Lighters are metal barges, floating containers. The lighter carrier can go into the mouths of Siberian rivers (its

navigation area is not restricted). Its "floating containers" can be lowered into the water with a crane and then towed. On its return voyage it will transport the empty lighters. Besides this, it can carry up to 1,600 international standard containers (20 and 40-foot) to any country which has a coastline. The cargoes are carried directly from the supplier to the customer thereby cutting out any intermediate handling.

The crane for the first lighter carrier is being made in Finland. Later, similar cranes will be manufactured by a Zhdanov heavy engineering factory where they are now being introduced into production. The crane will handle 500-tonne weights and roll on rails along the entire length of the deck, from stern to the bow superstructure.

## Power transmission lines go up the mountains

A new high-voltage power transmission line stretching many kilometres has been put into operation in Kirghizia (Central Asian Republic). It is to supply energy to the powerful pumping stations in the Tien Shan.

When this line and its automated irrigation complex begins to operate the development of the alpine Keltu-Tyubinsky Valley, and Kirghizian large livestock breeding zone, will be more intensive.

Since the beginning of the year the length of rural Kirghizia's power transmission line has increased by about 1,000 km. The growth of power available per cultivator of livestock-breeder ensures accelerated development of branches of the republic's agrarian sector.

During this five-year period (1981-85) the length of rural power transmission line in this mountain region will be increased by nearly 9,000 km.

## MACHINE-GRAFTING FOR VINE

With the introduction of vine-grafting machine, designed by Ukrainian engineers, there is now no need for manual labour.

Even an experienced viticulturist can make mistakes when grafting. The slightest misalignment in the grafting results in the rejection of the graft. So many grafts used to be wasted in mass grafting. It is done by three devices: one goes, they do it with precision. The two-man crew makes as many as 18 thousand grafts a day, while one used to manage only a thousand.

The technology has been successfully tested in Ukraine and Moldavian farms. It is going to be further modernized through the introduction of electronics.

ches of sets for the puppet theatre in Makhachkala, capital of Dagestan.

At present there are more than seven thousand music and arts schools for children in the Soviet Union. Classes of drawing and music are incorporated into the compulsory curricula at secondary schools. Children receive an aesthetic education and are taught to appreciate the arts at numerous societies and studios set up at palaces and houses of Young Pioneers and schoolchildren, of which this country has five thousand, the newspaper concludes.

## WHAT LIES BEHIND THE INTEREST IN MAMMOTHS?

The committee for the study of mammoths and mammoth fauna has been in existence in this country for the past thirty-five years. In Yakutia, in accordance with a republican government decision, protective zones have been set up where the only expectations allowed are those engaged on research, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Why is the mammoth world of such interest to scientists? In the first place, it was also inhabited by our forefathers. The Institute of Zoology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences once sent to an exhibition in Japan a human dwelling dating back to the Stone Age made out of mammoth bones. The mammoth provided food for the human being as well as building materials.

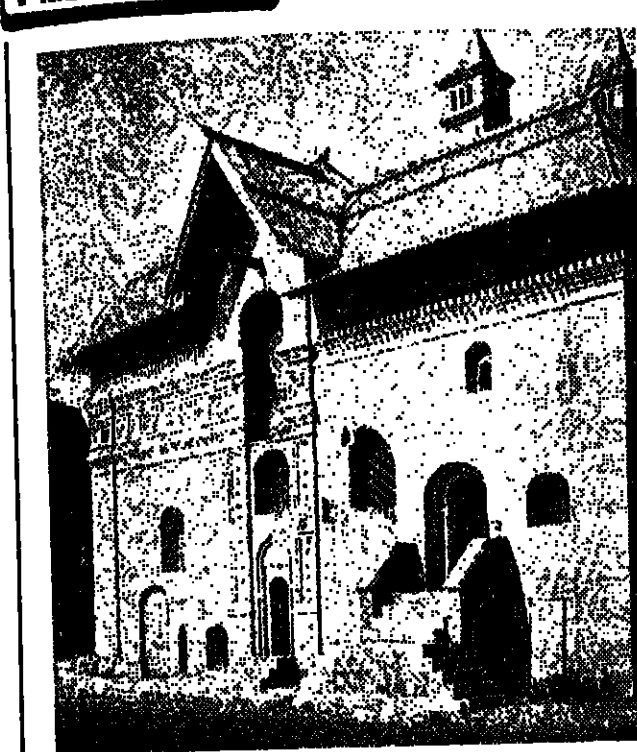
Incidentally, much can be learnt from the remains of food found in the mammoth's stomach. The kind of grasses that used to grow at the time, for instance, and the climate. By studying the mammoth, we also gain an insight into the future. An investigation into the evolution of the animal and flora found on our planet today gives us an idea of what our world will be like hundreds of years ahead, and teaches us how we may prevent the extinction of certain species of animals and plants.

## OUR CHILDREN AND THE ARTS

Ten years ago, an arts school opened in the Dagestani village of Mamedkala (Dagestan is a small Soviet autonomous republic in the Northern Caucasus). The school was built with money provided by the local state farm. At present, it is attended by 240 children, writes PRAVDA.

Over the past few years, the pupils of this school have become known not only in the republic, but throughout the world, as their works have been exhibited at 54 countries. Under the guidance of their teachers the children have done paintings on the walls of the local kindergarten and library, and made sketches

## Places to visit



## A 16th-century ambassadors' house

The area around the Rossiya Hotel opposite the Moscow Kremlin is Zaryadye and here you can see 16th-century white stone structures along with classical and modern architecture.

One of the white houses with a steep roof has an interesting history. It first belonged to the Russian merchant Bobukhchev and was given in 1550 to the English trader Richard Chancellor by the Tsar Ivan the Terrible. The English sailor's ship, which searched for a passage to China through the Arctic seas drifted to the delta of the Severnaya Dvina River on the White Sea. The Englishman went to Moscow where he was received by Ivan the Terrible. Since then the stone structure in Zaryadye has been the residence of English merchants and diplomats who came to Moscow for a while. The name of the building has remained: the English Court.

The building has now been restored and houses the Moscow Archaeological Expedition.

## A COMPASS FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT

It will now be possible to keep strictly to the bus timetable in the coal-mining town of Donetsk (the Ukraine) thanks to an automatic control system for public transport. It will control the vehicles over the entire route.

The time-tables are fed into the computer with many stations having electronic check points. When the bus arrives at a station, the control screen shows the vehicle's parking number, route and performance against the time-table.

The information is produced in 15 seconds which is enough for the controller to help the driver be more punctual. The

results of the day are drawn up by the computer to show the performances of each driver and the bus fleet as a whole. This is then submitted to the manager.

The computer has led to an increase in passengers and to an improvement in services for them.

## OF INTEREST

## Siberian bells

Many interesting items make up the collection of bells belonging to the Irkutsk artist Vladimir Tenenkin. The latest acquisition is a bell from Kamovsk—the Japanese town, twinned to Irkutsk.

Two hundred large and small bells, including those belonging to ships and harnesses also make part of this rare collection.

Tenenkin is, at the moment, interested in restoring the clock, which used to chime on the Irkutsk prison tower. The artist's collection will soon become public property. After restoring them, the bells will be installed in the bell-tower of the Transfiguration Church, an 18th-century architectural monument.

## Science and technology

## SEEING THROUGH MILLENNIA

An unusual atlas has been put out by Nauka Publishers. It shows the Black Sea much smaller and looking like a closed reservoir. The Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are not straits but land bridges connecting Asia Minor to the Balkans. The Sea of Azov has disappeared altogether. In place of the North Sea and the English Channel is land, connecting Ireland and Britain to the continental part of the Old World. The chief force behind the enigmas of the atlas was a giant glacier cupola which covered all of Scandinavia and the Baltic Sea. It took the place of a huge mass of water from the ocean and caused shallow seas stretches to dry up.

According to Soviet researchers, this is how Europe looked 17-18,000 years ago during the glacier period.

Soviet scientists have started to compile an atlas of the world's snow and ice resources. It will include about 750 maps of varying scale spread over 300 pages. The atlas which will be in three parts—introduction, regions and applied sciences—will have 17 sections. The new atlas differs considerably from its predecessors in that it will cover a wide range of heterogeneous phenomena from "eternal" phenomena to those that undergo abrupt change.

The atlas will be of particular interest to certain developing countries such as India, Turkey and Afghanistan, as well as to a number of South American countries. The idea for the atlas has won high recognition from UNESCO which regards it as the USSR's national contribution to the International Geological Programme.

## NEW COMPUTER TO IDENTIFY MOLECULES

Drawing albumen molecules with the aid of computers has become possible at the Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The information is shown on special tables indicating the coordinates of each of the molecule's atoms. The data makes it difficult to recognize the type

of molecule. Its shape plays a decisive part, meanwhile, in reactions with other compounds. Building the image according to the coordinates is also possible with the aid of the computer within several minutes. It can display the most complex object from any angle and make a model interact with any other substance.

This new method is universal. It can, for example, draw the relief of the planet Venus, once it has the necessary data about its various altitudes. The new invention means that colour X-rays of the human organism, as well as defect pictures for various mechanical parts will be possible.

## TEST-TUBE ROSES

Roses at the Mytilskhi state farm for decorative gardening are grown in test-tubes. Tests of the so-called water-and-air rose-growing method are being undertaken on the farm.

Once their roots are immersed in a concentrated mineral solution, the plants can do without soil. Test-tubes hang in the greenhouses, each of them containing a shoot with an aromatic flower. By cutting the flower, another bud is produced. This procedure is repeated several times. An ordinary rose bush is not capable of such fertility. The clue to the increased number of buds lies in the great nutritional force of the solution and the unusual rose-growing technology. As a result the flower crop is increased by three to four times.

The farm's unusual plantations occupy about 20 varieties of roses are grown here and thousands of roses from the farm are put on sale in Moscow shops each day.

## RELAY STATIONS OVER THE TAIGA

The space TV bridge between Moscow and the Far East has enabled TV broadcasts to be relayed to the Arka and Novaya Inya settlements—central farmsteads of the major reindeer-herding and fishing farms.

The northern coast of the Sea of Okhotsk is the most remote part of the Khabarovsk Territory. Communications engineers there are working very hard to ensure that the reception is good from Moscow and the local TV studios. 90 per cent of the population regularly watch TV programmes from Moscow.

## VIEWPOINT

## WHAT ATTRACTS YOUNG PEOPLE TO SIBERIA?

Sergel PLAKSII, sociologist

In the spring of 1932 the "Komintern" and "Kolomb" steamers docked at the deserted bank of the Amur—the longest river in the Soviet Far East. On board were a few hundred young men and women who had come to the virgin taiga to build a town, plants and factories. Thus, Komsomolsk-on-Amur (the name of the town) saw the beginning of the Komsomol and youth projects.

There are now 135 such projects. In the last 50 years there have been many changes in the ways young people help build major economic projects. They do not just give their help in the individual projects—even such major undertakings as the 3,200 km-long Baikal-Amur Railway in Siberia, but to whole regions; for instance, the Non-Black Earth Zone (a territory of 24 autonomous republics and regions of the Russian Federation), and even in branches of the national economy: in the USSR capital construction is called "a youth branch" because two-thirds of the people working in it are under 30.

At least 100,000 young volunteers join in these projects every year. What attracts them? A sociological survey at BAM revealed three basic motives: first, young people want "to take part in the development of Siberia" and "work where society needs them most". Second, they want to test "their character" and "abilities". The third is "to earn a lot of money".

BAM does not disappoint the young people either generally or materially. According to the same survey, the average monthly wage of a young railway builder is 301 roubles (while the average monthly wage of a Soviet worker in general is approximately 180 roubles).

Incidentally, the Young Communist League which provides the most labour to the major economic projects is also concerned with improving the material incentives for workers at Komsomol and youth projects. A few years ago, using its right to initiate legislation the YCL passed a law through the state organs which sets out new privileges for young people who come to work on the projects in Siberia, the North and the Far East (most of the youth projects are in these areas).

Another reason why these projects are so popular with young Soviet men and women is that, according to sociological surveys, people reach professional maturity 1.5-2 times faster and more successfully than they would in the "old", well established industries.

Finally, I read sometimes in Western publications that although young Soviet men and women go voluntarily to the projects it does not reflect their world outlook. They allege that the young people do so to a moment of patriotic enthusiasm, which is later followed by disillusionment and a return home. The youngsters, they write, by the lack of basic living conditions, are "gave" the following figures: out of 100... volunteers arriving at BAM 80 stay on to work.

As for the living conditions, at BAM, as in any new project, they are inferior to those in the town. But the sons and daughters of the railway are being developed vigorously, with social and cultural facilities as well as services being set up along with the industrial projects.

Sergel STREINIKOV

## WOODEN CUPS AND DISHES



These photos were taken at the "Russian Wooden Cups and Dishes" exhibition at the Trinity Church in Nikitniki, a branch of the State Museum of History.

The exhibition features one of this country's best collections of cups and dishes from the 19th to the 20th centuries.

The wooden utensils are a vivid example of the Russian craftsman's tremendous skill in treating wood. They show how the folk craftsmen capture natural beauty and feel the texture of the material.

skillfully carving it into an original shape as well as creating something useful. These wooden utensils come in an amazing number of shapes and designs. The craftsmen employ various mechanical methods of woodcarving, using any part of a tree. There are more signs than any other object at the exhibition. They come in various shapes, designs and colours. They are all kinds of jars, cups and birch bark plates on display too. They were used to store honey and kvass, adding quite a distinctive taste to the dishes.





# SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

## MFI AT THE MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

Stanley Kramer, director, USA:

This is my fourth Moscow Film Festival. This is the first festival to show a retrospective of my films — "Judgment at Nuremberg", "The Ship of Fools", "It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World", and others. I have brought one of my latest movies to Moscow, "The Runner Stumbles" — the story of a man who was a radical in his youth, and who later in life, again became a radical, understanding that this is much more important at the present time than it was in the 60s.

Today we make space films, and do not solve the problems we encounter here on Earth. All my thoughts are geared towards making people understand what nuclear war could mean to them. I appeal to both Soviet and American film makers, and to film makers throughout the world to concern themselves over the survival of mankind. We shall either live together, or die together. As long as film makers everywhere understand that the most important task today is to survive, they will influence those who are engaged in politics.

I fully share the motto of the Moscow Festival, "For Humanism in Cinema Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations". However, in order to show his humanity the artist has sometimes to be cruel.

Georgi Stoyanov, chairman of the union of Bulgarian film makers, member of the feature film jury:

Film festivals provide a broad picture of the world, of its political, social and personal dimensions. And this is particularly true of the Moscow Film Festival. It has always attracted films with a profoundly humanistic content which project a sincere interest in the problems of mankind. This is why there is a cordial welcome both for the programme of films from countries with a developed film industry with their habitually high professional standards, and for work from nations which are newcomers to the scene. Some of the films from the last



In the photos: (from the top left clockwise) Soviet film critic Dal Orlov and film director Stanley Kramer, of the United States of America; actresses Bul Tran Thi Mien (Vietnam), Liya Mayteva (USSR) and Phuong Thi Thanh (Vietnam); Lyudmila Savelyeva (USSR) and Boris Adamovna (Poland).



few countries may appear naive to certain aspects, but they still provide a candid reflection and analysis of social and psychological situations little known to us, of purely national problems and ways of thinking.

Young directors can learn a lot at the Moscow Festival, at the same time as showing their sometimes surprising achievements. I always look forward to new surprises. Meetings with

one's colleagues are also very useful.

**Mohamed Khan, director, Egypt:**

This is my first time in Moscow, even though I have already made seven films. Moscow audiences are appreciative of serious films. On balance the world situation is such that thoughtful and banal films have the most box-office success.

Collective farmer (bottom left) Tamara Miglevskaya presents roses to cameraman Saley Youmans and Kalifa Yasouba, from Nigeria, during their visit to a collective farm, in the Moscow Region.

Photos by Andrei Knyazev and Boris Kaufman

while serious films are becoming fewer and far between. This worries me.

Though the film shows are the main thing at the festival, I hope to get to know Moscow better and to get up-to-date with new works of Soviet film directors.

## '20 Years of Work'

An unusual exhibition is being sent to Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. Created way back in 1930 by Mayakovskiy, the Revolution, and called "20 Years of Work", it sheds light on many aspects of his country's public work. The exhibition was reconstructed by the Museum of Literature in 1973 on the initiative of writer, Konstantin Simonov. Several months it was displayed in Moscow, where it aroused great interest. It was shown in France, Italy, West Germany, West Berlin.

The opening of "20 Years of Work" at a Tbilisi art gallery will be but one of the many activities to be organized in Mayakovskiy's native land, marking the 90th anniversary of his birth.

## From Melodia soon

It was 15 years ago that Maryla Rodowicz, a Warsaw Musical Training Academy student, embarked on a show biz career. At the Polish song festival, Opole, she gave a brilliant performance of the song, "My coloured Wagon", which was followed by success at Sept. Since then Maryla has won prizes at many song competitions at home, as well as at the USSR (she won an award at the "Red Carnation" festival in Czechoslovakia, Japan and Turkey. She has often sung to Soviet audiences.

I was in Moscow in June though not to give concert, even though I dream of singing to Muscovites soon again. I came here to record an album for Melodia — the realization of another long-time dream — I have spent several months producing the album which features all my most popular songs of past years, half of them I have recorded in Russian, Maryla said.

I am greatly moved by the welcome I have received from you Muscovites. I am happy that our artistic cooperation is developing successfully and is making a concrete contribution to this lofty cause.

## BUSINESS

### Steel production goes up in India

Steel production goes on climbing and improving in quality at the Bhilai and Bokaro plants, built with Soviet assistance. According to the latest statistics, published in India, these two plants taken together, provide about a half of the country's steel. They now employ over 100 thousand men.

During the current five-year plan period, the capacities of each of the two plants will reach 4 million tonnes of steel per year. In the next five-year period, the USSR will contribute towards expanding the Bhilai and Bokaro capacities to 5.3 and 4.75 million tonnes respectively.

At the same time they will build and commission the first stage of the modern steel plant at Visakhapatnam, which is also being constructed with Soviet assistance.

According to the forecasts of the Indian Government's planning commission, the country's steel production is expected to reach 21 million tonnes annually by the end of the seventh five-year plan. Most of the steel will be manufactured at Bhilai, Bokaro and Visakhapatnam.

Under contracts signed by V/O Avtoexport and British Lada Cars Ltd, Britain will get over 20,000 Lada cars this year.

© V. Alkhimov, Chairman of the Board of the USSR State Bank, and a visiting delegation of the Austrian Creditanstalt-Bank-Vereine, led by board chairman Hannes Androsch, recently discussed continued development of trade, economic, currency and finance cooperation between the USSR and Austria.

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At the same time they will build and commission the first stage of the modern steel plant at Visakhapatnam, which is also being constructed with Soviet assistance.

According to the forecasts of the Indian Government's planning commission, the country's steel production is expected to reach 21 million tonnes annually by the end of the seventh five-year plan. Most of the steel will be manufactured at Bhilai, Bokaro and Visakhapatnam.

Under contracts signed by V/O Avtoexport and British Lada Cars Ltd, Britain will get over 20,000 Lada cars this year.

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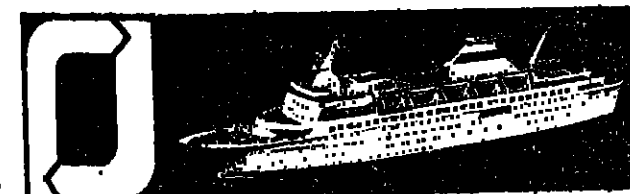
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## Intourist news

The Moscow branch of Intourist accommodates foreign guests and tourists in the modern hotels Kosmos, National, Savanopol, Metropol, Solnechnaya, Berlin, Belgrade, Moshalskaya, Intourist, and others. These hotels cater for more than 10 thousand. We would like to tell you about the Solnechnaya Hotel.

It lies on the Simferopol Highway just on the outskirts of Moscow. It is a small but rather cosy camping-style hotel for 400. Recently it was awarded a USSR Council of Ministers Prize. The word "camping" speaks for itself. The hotel has everything to satisfy motorists: car-washes, jacks, repair stations. Anyone who enjoys self-catering can buy semicooked food in a special shop, for cooking in the cottages special kitchens where they will find stoves and all the necessary kitchen utensils. The hotel also has a small old-style restaurant for 40 people, where the guests can sample Russian food.

Solnechnaya has also a cinema hall and a "fun town" (wooden Russian-style structures) where folk festivals are held, as well as New Year and Russian Winter festival celebrations. These festivals are very popular with guests because they include such typically Russian amusements as tug-of-war, rides on troikas, performances

by clowns and trained bears. In the open air they sell cakes, pancakes and boubilka.

Incidentally all the rooms in Intourist hotels cost foreign tourists roughly half the price (40 to 50 roubles a day) of hotels in other countries. The money earned goes towards designing and building more hotels, improving the services in existing hotels, part of the money goes to the Intourist fund.

Pavel RYABOV

## SOLNECHNAYA

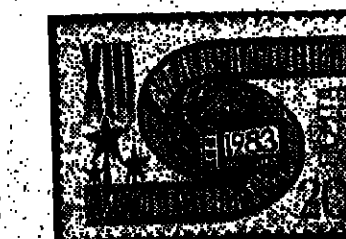
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## Philately

Honouring the film festival



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 10-rouble stamp dedicated to the 13th International Film Festival in Moscow.

## Moscow Film Festival juries at work

The completion programme of the Moscow Film Festival is very varied, including feature films, shorts, and films for children. The best entries are to be selected by three international juries, chaired by film director Stanislav Rostotsky, writer and journalist Gennadiy Borovik and writer Anatoly Alexeev, respectively.

Stanislav Rostotsky's artistic career is directly linked with the Moscow film festivals. In 1968, his film "Let's Wait Till Monday", won the main festival prize. Before the war, Rostotsky was a student of the great Eisenstein; then came the war after which he went back to school at the studio run by Gregory Kozintsev. This was followed by the appearance of his first films, "The Earth and the People", "It Happened in Penkov", and "The May Stars". His recent films include "The Dawn Here Are Quiet", and

"White Bim Black Ear", which have received wide acclaim both in the USSR and abroad.

One of the members of the Grand Jury is the Italian writer, playwright, scriptwriter, and theatrical director Cesare Zavattini, winner of the International Peace Prize and Order of Friendship Among Nations. Zavattini's name is linked with the launching and heyday of Italian neorealism. He wrote the scripts for such films as "The Lost Dream", "Rome, Eleven O'Clock", and "The Bicycle Thieves". My journey to Moscow is a source of great joy to me because I know your capital well. The festival gives me a splendid opportunity to learn much that is new, to meet old friends, and—even more surprising—to meet my own compatriots, young Italian film makers, whom for one reason or another, I never had a chance to meet at home.

The Indian film director, Minati Sen often comes to this country. Today he is on the Jury. He says his knowledge of cinema began with books by Eisenstein and Pudovkin. Minati Sen's films, which address people directly, incite argument, and call for an active social commitment, have more than once been awarded prizes at Moscow film festivals—his film, "Chorus", won a prize in 1975 and "Parashuram" in 1979.

Members of the jury, people of various facets engaged in the film trade and coming from different countries, are united in their desire to be strict and just, principled and objective, in keeping with the traditions of all Moscow film festival juries.

Natalya DAVYDOVA, Larisa SEDLETSKAYA, Yelena VOINOVA and Svetlana KIROVA

## WHAT'S ON?

July 16-18

### THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinovaya St.) 16 — Mozart, "La finta giardiniera" (opera), 17 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 17 (eve) — Tchaikovsky